THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII---No. 86.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION. The Opening Ceremonies.

and the wonder is that they travelled through the gallery in so short a space of time. They stayed longest with a little party of Japanese, most of whom, to the barbarian eyes of any Londoner, would seem identical with the troop of jugglers who lately performed the butterfly trick in St. Martin's Hall. They were, however, Commissioners from the Tycoon and from Prince Satsuma, and were presented to the platform one slide of the platform, in dark solemn robes, the Japanese were bending with the jauntiest air, the Tunisian. He did his best to be courteous to both apanese or merry with the Tunisians. He did his best to be courteous to both apanese or merry with the function. The sole of the platform one slide to the other, and smote the sole apanese or merry with the function. The sations seemed to be forewer, and were conspicuous in the crowd, the the sations seemed to be to remeat with a sationed at the end of the circle. As the did his best to be courteous to both the function the sole of the plate, the function the sole of the plate, the sation escience of the plate of the best of the did his best to be courteous to both the did his best to be courteous to both the did his best to be courteous to both the did his best to be courteous to both the function the courd of the function. The sationed at the end of the circle. As the did his best to be cour Special Correspondence London Times. Special Correspondence London Times. PAMES, April 1.—The nominal opening of what is still for the greater part an almost nominal exhibition took place to-day. There was no ceremony or pageant of any kind; no addresses or replies; no official costumes. The Emperor and Empress merely visited the building, walked round the most presentable parts of it, spoke a few words to the representatives of the various foreign commissions, who were evening dress in honor of the occasion, and left as they dress in honor of the occasion, and left as the came, in their open carriages. It was little more than a mere formal visit, except that the building was cleaner, and certainly much the building was cleaner, and certainly much emptier than it has often been before. For some days past it has been known that the opening would not be made a great public ceremony, and the knowledge of this fact has told most seriously on the sale of season-tickets. Up to the last it was believed that M. Play would yield, and allow foreign countries and France itself a little grace in point of time to get themselves into tolerable order. Not until Friday last was it for an instant believed that the building was really meant to open to-day, and when the fint was given out on Saturday it produced only the sort of indifference induced by the absolute despair of being ready. With the exception of Russia, England, Sweden, and perhaps also Denmark, absolutely none were

prepared. The positive announcement that the opening to the public would realiy be made this day was received with not a little gloom by all but the Russian, English, and some few French courts, Reason, English, and some lew French courts, though of the latter only a very few were even sclerably ready. By far the great majority of the foreign Commissions simply contented themselves with closing their entrances and affixing the notice, "Entree interdite," for not only were the Courts themselves unfinished, but even the small number of the goods which had yet arrived were use unpacked. With such but even the small number of the goods which had yet arrived were not unpacked. With such a state of things, of course anything like a ccremonial was out of the question. Even for the Emperor and Empress themselves it would have been impossible to clear a fair passage through the mass of bales which in heavy stacks, like piles of rough deals, cumber the spaces reserved for most foreign nations. Sun-day was the last day allowed for work—in fact, it was decisively announced at first that no work would be allowed on that day at all, as it was to be given up entirely to cleaning the in-It was declaively announced at first that no work would be allowed on that day at all, as it was to be given up entirely to cleaning the in-terior. Of course, however, this rule was re-laxed, and such a scene of confusion as the building presented yesterday was probably never witnessed, even by those most con-versant with the horrible uproar and hurry of the last day's work in these huge shops. To make matters worse, not less than from 50,000 to 60,000 people had re-ceived tickels of admission, so that in some parts the radial avenues were literally blocked up with dense crowds of loungers, who only congregated where the work was busiest, and where, therefore, as a matter of course, their presence was least desired and most obstruc-tive. It was not till towards evening that these throngs gradually abated, and the sweep-ers and laborers got a fair chance to make things look, if not in disorder, at least in less disarray than usual. Scaffoldings were pulled down, screens broken away with hammers or beams, benches dragged out *en masse*, and the beams, benches dragged out *en masse*, and the last efforts only ceased when darkness came on. All, however, was in vain, and half the foreign countries and more than half of France was still blocked with ladders, poles, and frame-work of every shape and kind.

CONDITION OF THE BUILDING.

At least another month will be necessary to get the building into proper exhibiting order, and at least two months to make the Park preand at least two months to make the Park pre-sentable. Just now it is in most cases a mere litter of planks and poles, and excavated paths about to be filled in with gravel, and parternes wanting both their soil and flowers. The at-tendance of visitors to-day was, as I have said, not very large, and except in the seats in the picture galieries there were very tew ladies. Indeed, of the whole assemblage, there were scarcely more than a fourth of the fairer sex present and a by no means small percentage present, and a by no means small percentage present, and a by no means small percentage was made up of workmen who were employed in the building till the last moment, and who managed to remain and see what was the formal opening. Two o'clock was the hour fixed for the arrival of the Imperial family, and almost to the very second the Emperor and Emprove a alighted at the outrous of the Vert mpress alighted at the entrance of the Vesti bule. They came to the building in the private style in which they, as a rule, drive about Paris, an open carriage and four. Following that of the Emperor were the carriages of the chief members of the corps diplomatique, M. Rouher, M. Arles Dufour, Count Walewski, the Prince of James Rothschild. The Prince Imperial was not with their Majesties, as his health is not yet sufficiently re-established to allow him to take even a formal part in any public ceremony. In plain truth, he is still very far from well, and as yet does not leave the palace, nor is he expected to do so for some few days to come. Every where the Imperial cortege was received with the marks the most protound deference and respect, there was very little cheering. A few stray crysof "*Tive I Empercur*." was raised at times, but as a rule the Frenez do not cheer, and the carringes moved on amid the waving of handkerchiefs and uncovered heads only. RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR, At the vestibule their Majesties were received by M. Le Play and the other members of the Imperial Commission, and almost instantly ascended the staircase which led to the raised gallery running round the machinery annexe, or rather circle. The Emperor wore a plain evening dress, with the grand cordon and star of the Legion d Honneur. The Empress was at-tired in the simplest of walking costumes, and wore a dark veil, which she never raised while in the building. The course of the Imperial party through the exhibition may easily be fol-lowed. The building is arranged in a series of concentric rings or galleries, each of which is de-voted to a certain class of subjects. Thus the entersect sing of all a slowed to the display outermost ring of all is alloted to the display of machinery, at rest and in motion, while one of the innermost rings forms a succession of picture galleries. The Emperor and his party went round the edifice twice, namely, in those two rings which may be said to represent all that is most fine and all that is most useful in the arts. Entering at any door of the building, the visitor will at once find himself in the midst of machinery, but the arrangement at the chief door of all is such that on the one hand he will find the French, and on the other the British show. Down, indeed, the whole length of the great hall, which leads the chief doorway to the central gai and cuts a passage through the entric gallerles, the same arrangement s. Turn to the left, and go into any concentric holds. gallery, you find yourself in France; follow i in its course round the build ug, and you pass through a succession of countries, until at last when you complete the circle, you find your-self among the products of Great Britain. The gallery set apart for machinery has a peculiarity: it has a raised continuous gangway from namy; it may raised contraining stars within so, end to end that goes over all the machines, so that a visitor can see them from above. Arm-in-arm the Emperor and Empress ascended the gangway on the French side, the Imperial Commissioners preceding them. Crowds col-Lected among the machines below to see them as they passed, and at various recesses along the gallery bands of regiments were ready to strike up the national air as they came in sight, the band-masters gestioniating in all a Frenchman's anxiety that the first combina-tion of noise should come not one moment too tion of notes should come not one moment to tion of notes should come not one moment too late, not one moment too soon. At fixed points along the gangway the Emperor came upon the commissioners of the various countries, who were presented to him and the Empress. In passing over the French section of the gal-ieries their Mojesties had the satisfaction of seeing a considerable number of the machines in motion, but they could scarcely find a simi-lar proficiency in any other portion of the de partment until they came to the British end of the gallery, where the roar of machinery might the gallery, where the roar of machiner m_{lgl} again be heard mingling, this time, with lou English cheers. The Austrian and some of th Prussian machinery is also pretty well ad-vanced, but in the sections allotted to nume-rous minor countries (minor in the manufacture of machinery) there was little to be seen.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1867.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Order of General Sheridan for Registra-

tion-Names of the Registrars-Rules

for Conducting Elections-The Disfran-

chising Clause to be Rigidly Inter-

orders, viz.-First District.-John A. Roberts, William Baker, and W. M. Geddes. and W. M. Geodes. Second District.—Edward Ames, T. C. Thomas, and Michsel Vidal.

preted, Etc.

MEXICO.

The Liberals to Blockade Vera Cruz-

Sisal Reported in Their Possession-Max Lacks Money Most of All-Doubtful News from Imperial Sources, Etc,

HAVANA, April 7.—A report was current in Vers Cruz, and received credit, of the occupa-tion of the port of Sisal by the Liberal forces, under Zepeda The Liberals of Alvarado had fitted out and

preted, Etc. HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 10, 1867.-Z. In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress, entitled "an act supplemental to an act en-titled "an act to provide for the more efficient govern-ment of the Rebel States." The registration of the legal voters, according to that law, in the Parish of Otheans, will be commenced on the lab instant, and must be completed by the 15th of May. The four municipal districts of the city of New Or-leans, and the parish of Orleans, right bank (Algiers), will each consultate a registration district. Election precincts will remain as at present constituted. The following appointments of Boards of Registers is hereby made-to continue in office until further orders, viz.armed two schooners and a steamer, brought from New Orleans, for the purpose of cutting off all supplies to Vera Cruz by sea, and to aid the besiegers of Campeachy. The greater part of the Vera Cruz population was in want of the principal necessaries of life, and a large number were emigrating for want of occupation. Re-cently no laborers could be found to discharge the vessels at the mole. Most of them are enlisted among the troops of the Liberal Gene-

 Becould District.—Edward Ames, T. C. Thomas, and Michael Vidal.
Third District.—Edward Ames, T. C. Thomas, and Michael Vidal.
Third District.—Charles F. Berens, John Mc Whirter, and H. Stiles.
Fourth District.—John L. Davis, Henry Bensel, Jr. and Edmond Flood.
Orlea. & Parisin-Right Bank.—W. fl. Seymour.
Thomas Kenefec, and George Herber.
Each member of the Board of Registers, before commencing his duties, will file in the office of the Assistant Inspec or-General, at these headquarters, the oath required in the sixth section of the act re-ferred to, and be governed in the execution of his duty by the provisions of the first section of this act-hild fully administering the oath therein prescribed to each person registered.
Boards of Registers will immediately select suita-ble offices within their respective districts, having reference to convenience and facility of registration, and will enter upon their duties on the day desig-nated. Each Board will be entitled to two clerks. Office hours for registration will be from still 12 A. M., and from 4 till 7. M.
When elections are ordered, the Board of Registers for each district will designate the number of polis, and the places where they shall be opened in the election precincts within its district—appoint the com-missioners and other officers necessary for properly conducting the elections, and will superintend the ame. ral Benevides. Don Jose M. Mata, the Liberal Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, had established his headquarters in the city of Orizaba.

Don Luis de Arrovo, Minister of Maximilian, hes arrived here in the steamer Juniata, from New Orleans. It is said that the object of his mission to the United States had been attained. He has taken passage in the French steamer

Imperatrice Eugenie, for Vera Cruz. Several refugees, exiled by Senor Mata, Gov-ernor of Vera Cruz, have arrived by the Solent. Maximilian remained in Queretaro at the head of his army. His position was unsustain-able much longer, owing to the want of pecu-niary means. This was the prime cause, also, of his not being able to induce more men to go from Cuba to enlist on arrival in Vera Cruz. It was useless for him to expect the "needful" trom the capital, because of the numerous Liberal troops which surrounded it, and conequently prevented any convoy from reaching, unless it was escorted by a force of at least five thousand men.

The Imperialists say that Porfirio Diaz, who marched on Puebla, on reaching the vicinity desisted from making any attack and again retired to Osjaca. He is said to have met with some reverses, his rear being attacked by fifteen hundred Imperialists, who sallied out of the city in pursuit.

The Liberal forces near Vera Cruz are said not to exceed three thousand men, badiy armed and devoid of any organization.

Ortega recently tried to escape from prison in Monterey, but was unsuccessful. He is now in

The Vera Cruz Custom House collected, during the month of February last, the amount of \$740,000, according to the assertions of some exemployes of that department who have ar-

rived here.

RUSSIAN AMERICA. Imperial Reports of the Cession Re-

ceived in England-Great Britain Likely to be "Excited." In the House of Lords, on the 2d of April, the

Earl of Clarendon said:-In the absence of the noble Earl at the head of the Government, I take the liberty of asking any of the noble lords opposite whether they may be able to give the House any information on a subject of great public interest. I allude to the cession of a arge portion of the Russian territory to the United States, of which we received intimation yesterday by telegraph. A similar question was asked yesterday in another place, and my noble triend at the head of the Foreign Office said that he had telegraphed to St. Petersburg for information, and had not yet received an

answer. The Duke of Buckingham—I am much obliged to the noble earl for having put the question because it affords me an opportunity, in the absence of my noble friend at the head of the Government, of giving all the information which we at present possess with reference to the ces sion of Russian America. Within the last two hours a communication has been received from St. Petersburg confirming the impression that negotiations have been entered upon, or are o foot, for the purpose of treating with the United States for the cession of that territory; but how far these negotiations have progressed. whether they have arrived at any definite point, or whether any answer or communication has been received from the United States, the authorities at St. Petersburg were not aware when the information thence was sent to us. The question of the cession of that portion of America to the United States is one likely to cause great feeling and possibly considerable excitement; but I trust it will not be allowed to have undue weight in the minds of Englishmen. for I cannot myself think that the cession of purchase, if it be so, by the United States is bkely to have such overwhelming influence upon the progress of the colonies sprung from English blood which have been established on that side of the world, as at first sight might be

DOUBLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

April 16 - Noon,-Consols for LONDON. money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 374; Illinois Central, 771; U. S. Five-twenties (ex dividend),

FRANKFORT, April 16-Noon,-U.S. bonds,

LIVERFOOL, April 16-Noon.-Cotton Market opened quiet. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales; uplands middling, 12d.; Orleans middling, 12dd. Breadstuffs - The model is will be

Breadstuffs .- The market is without quotable change. California wheat, 13s. 10d.a14s. 3d. Corn, 43s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 8d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 45s.

Provisions .- The market is steady and prices unchanged; Pork, 77s. 6d.: Beef, 125s.; Cheese, 60s.; Lard, 49s.; Bacon, 40s. 6d. Produce .- The prices for American produce

are generally without change. Petroleum, ls. for spirits and 1s. 5d. for standard white; Rosin, Ss. 3d. for common and 16s. for fine; Ashes, 34s. for pots; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Spirits l'urpentine, 37s.

Lospon, April 16-Noon.-The markets are generally quiet and steady. Oils-Linseed, £39 per ton; sperm, £131 per ton; whale, Seeds-Clover, 56s. 6d.; Linseed, 65s.; £39. Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. Iron-52s. per ton for Scotch Pigs. Sugar is steady at 24s. per cwt. for No. 1 Dutch standard. Corn-43s. Tin has declined 3d. for straits and bansa.

FROM HAVANA.

Rumored Capture of the Spanish Steamer Montezuma by the Chillian Privateer Cuyler.

NEW YORK, April 16,-The steamer Raleigh from New Orleans, via Havana, has arrived. The news is generally unimportant.

A rumor was current at Havana that the amous steamer R. R. Cuyler, having become a Chilian privateer, has captured the Spanish steamer Montezuma.

It was also reported that the steamer Star of the Union brought some cargo that was not on the manifest; but was allowed to leave for Philadelphia under bonds to return and make settlement.

A Wife Murdered.

NEW YORK, April 16.-Gottfried Waibel, a musician, murdered his wife by cutting her throat, at his residence, No. 33 James street, to-day. The murderer has not been arrested.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Cotton quiet and steady at 275,6628. Fb ur dull and unchanged: 4500 barrels sold: Stete, \$1022601349: Western, \$10.2501475; Southern, \$12601760. Wheat dull and unchanged: quotations nominal. Corn steady. Onts quiet. Perk dull and heavy; new Mess, \$2275. Whisky quiet.

THE LAW OF ENTAIL .- The case of the family of the late Earl Rivers-who has just died, at the age of seventeen-is cited as illustrative of the hardships of the law of entail.

<text> SECOND EDITION

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South --Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 109 @1094; do. 1862, 1094@1094@; do., 1864, 1074@1084; do., 1865, 1084@1084; do., 1865, new, 1074@1074]; do. 5s, 10-40s, 974@984; do. 7·30s, August, 1054 @1064; do., June, 1054@1054; do., July, 1064@ 1064; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 1184 @1184; do., July, 1864, 1174@1184; do., Aug. 1864, 1174@1174; do., October, 1864, 1164@1164; do., Dec., 1864, 1154@1154; do., May, 1865, 1124@1134; do., Aur., 1865, 1114@1124; do., September, 1865, 1114@1114; do., October, 1865, 111@1114. Gold, 134@1344. Silver, 129@1304.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, April 10.—The Flour Market is as firm as ever, but the volume of business mea-gre. There is no speculative inquiry, and the home consumers very rarely allow their pur-chases to exceed their immediate wants. Sales of 5@600 bbis., chiefly Northwestern extra family at \$12@14, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$13@15; California at \$16@1650; St. Louis at \$17@17-50; extras at \$9@10'25; and super-fine at \$10'50@11'50. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted. Sales at \$8@\$8:50 \varphi bbl. 500 bbis. Brandywine Corn Mealsold on private terms. The market is poorly supplied with prime narket is poorly supp The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and this description is in good demand at full prices, but common grades are neglected; sales of fair and choice Penna, red at \$3,23,35, and 1000 bushels No. 1 spring at \$3. Rye may be quoted at \$1,65,21,67 = bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in steady demand of variables of 12,000 precise and rentral ay's quotations; sales of 12,000 bushels yellow afloat at \$1:25. Oats are quiet; sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania at 75@76c. Nothing

THE CENTRAL GARDEN. From this point a visit was made down the Rue de Russie, and thence into the Central Garden, over the surface of which an immense number of plants had been stuck in the ground the night before, and which then looked by no means the better for their translation. On this picture, however, their imperial Majesties did not dweil, nor did they traverse more of the building than I have mentioned, but, avoiding the routes which led to the tiers of packing cases and unfinished courts, came back at once to the hall or vestibule, and so on across the unfinished park into the Impe-rial Pavillon. The whole visit—for ceremony <text><text><text><text><text><text> rial Pavilion. The whole visit—for ceremony it could not be called—was over in an hour and a half. Except in the Russian and English courts, there is really very little to see as yet. The Emperor left the building about $3\frac{1}{2}$, and went for refreshment to a pavillion which had been prerefreshment to a payinion which had been pre-pared for him near the grand entrance, and which is likely to form one of the chief sights connected with the exhibition. The arrange-ment of this structure is merely a private en-terprise, the speculation of about a dozen French tradesmen, but they have set about their work with spirit and baying spent an immense sum with spirit, and having spent an immense sum on its preparation, the Emperor has been pleased to accept it for his own use. It consists of three small apartments, each of which is most elaborately decorated—one called after the Empress, in the style known as that of Louis XVI; another named after the Emperor, in the fashion of Louis XIV; and the third allotted to the Prince in a sort of Alhambresque decoration. Besides these apartments thre are ante-rooms, in which the ornaments are of Pompeian charac-ter. The juxtaposition of so many styles de-tracts somewhat from the harmony of the building as a whole, which, however, is to be regarded as in itself a miniature exhibition, and in all its details perfect. The door of en-trance alone, adorned in its arch with beautiful scroli-work of hammered steel, has cost about \$1000. In this elaborate little pavilion a short stay was made, and the imperial cortege left the Champ de Mars in the same quiet and unosten-tious manner with which it had entered it, but welcomed everywhere with the same carnest, deep respect. of three small apartments, each of which is Arrival of General Pope in Atlanta-Com-plimentary Supper Tendered - Per-sonal. deep respect. The American Departmenter Open-Special Correspondence of the London Telegraph

and the wonder is that they travelled through

THE CENTRAL GARDEN.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession along this gallery took about three-quarters of an hour. The Emperor and the Empress had a little word or a bow for scores of Commissioners as they passed along,

America was putting her best foot foremost all day Sunday; but although the decoration of the United States courts is completed, and the counters are ready, and the glass cabinets are counters are ready, and the glass cabinets are prepared, the United States packing cases are not yet emptied of a tithe of their contents. I saw, however, a great many Transalantic articles exhibited which will demand, at a future period, extended notice. Amongst others are some sumptuously carved chimney pleces of Vermont, Tennessee, and California merchic the last as rich in color as only and marble; the last as rich in color as onyx, and beautifully veined with gold in its natural state. Then there was an imposing array of grand pianos, and a very remarkable collec-tion of clocks, statuettes, and lamps, seemingly made of bronze, but in reality of cast iron, artfully colored, and which can be sold twenty-five per cent, cheaper than the real bronze, while they are quite as handsome and fully as durable. There is also a really astonishing machine—I need scarcely say that it is of New England manufacture—for the simultaneous mposing of type and the formation of a matrix for sicreotyping, the types being stamped into a thickness of a soft blotting-paper, from which the cast can subsequently be taken. The compositor sits before a species of key-board, strongly resembling that of a plano forte. His foot works the pedal: in fact, you might think that, while he is really "setting up" the Constitution of the United States, he was some boarding-school whose keys had been carefully muffled, out of onsideration for the nervous lodger next door In its remaining portions the United States department—through no fault, be it observed, of Mr. Beckwith, the Chief Commissioner, but through the non-arrival of merchandise-is in a regretable state of backwardness. At all events, however, America had something to show, which was not the case on Sunday after-noon with Italy, with Portugal, and with Brazil. Those countries had unpacked nothing,

Fate of a Bounty-Jumper.

A notoriously vicious young man, known as Robert Magee, was sentenced on Thursday last, at Troy, N. Y., to Clinton Prison, for the term of fifteen years. He gave his age as twentytwo, so that when he emerges from the prison walls he will be in the decline of life.

and seemed hopelessly behindhand.

Magee's real criminal career commenced when the "big bounty" excitement was at its height, previous to the close of the war. was one of the most expert and successful of the great horde of wretches known as "bountyumpers," who defrauded the Government out of millious of money, and almost demoralized the armies. He followed the "jumping" business until he realized a very large amount money. He then went into the recruiting business as a "broker," viz., taking a number of rascals of his own char-acter under his "wing," to another State, or to any place where big bounties were paid, and selling them to the bona fide recruiting agents for the highest market price. Each of "sham" recruits would pay over their bounty to Magec, who next turned his attention to securing their escape. In this he was generally successful, and on being released the "jumpers" received probably one-third of the bounty from Magee, he claiming the remainder for his ser-The fellow was known to have in his rices possession at one time over twenty thousand dollars, all of which he realized in this way. But he "couldn't stand prosperity." His ill-But he gotten gains were lavished on dissipated women. wine, and other extravagances, and when the "bounty" bubble burst, at the close of the war, he was reduced almost to poverty. Then, like hundreds, nay, thousands, of others of his class-he turned his attention to every species of rascality, from pocket-picking to highway robbery and burglary. He was frequently ap-prehended, but almost invariably succeeded in getting clear. But he has "run his race" at list.

BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY .- The royal family of Belgium were expected to visit Paris during the first weeks of this month. From that city they will go to Berlin, to be present at the marriage of the Count of Flanders

rom the Atlanta Intelligencer, 11th.

GENERAL POPE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Commander-in-Chief of this military disrict reached the city yesterday afternoon at six o'clock, accompanied by two members of his staff-Brevet Brigadier-General W. M. Dunn and Lieutenant-Colonel Winne. The party occupy rooms at the National Hotel. A numer of gentlemen of the city having tendered General Popea complimentary supper, we learn that it will transpire this evening at nine o'clock at the above hotel. Colonel C. C. Sib-ley, commandant of Georgia, reached the city the Macon train of yesterday. The Colone is accompanied by two members of his staff. Captain William Mills and Lieutenant John E. . They remain guests at the National We learn that Colonel Sibley visits Hosmer. Hotel. Atlanta to confer with General Pope, the Third District commander.

The Southern Relief Fund-Mr. Jerome's Private Theatre in New York. The amateur entertainments which have been given, under the auspices of the Ladies' Society or the southern Redef Fund, at Mr. Jerome's theatre, near Madison avenue, closed private last Saturday evening. The receipts for the thirteen nights were \$12,000. The story is very well told in the following neatly written epi-logue, which was delivered at the close of the

EPILOGUE

play:--

EPILOGUES. This is the night on which we say farewell: The saddest word, as all our hearts will tell. That ever passes human lips; now let us fly One moment on the wings of memory. Let us recall—ah, who remembers not The pleasant story of this genial spot? "Its a vain thing to "summon up a sigh," Pursue the phantom of a day gone by, Recount the moments of a golden hour. Bring back the fragmance to a faded flower: Or aim at that which was so hard to hit. The vanished buble of prismatic will Yet who can free him from those fatal wiles. The is joyons moment's ours! and here we stand Girding the present with a rosy band. Yet deem it not weakness, if we yield at hast, Strating the present with a rosy band. Yet deem it not weakness, if we yield at last, and give one tender memory to the past 1 but few are present now, but many know The story of our work three years ago. That voice which swelled in full impassioned note from out the loveliest mouth, the fairest rounded threat.

bind out and horizen interest mouth, the infrest rounded by an interesting from the stage she graced: Those comedies new, elegant, and rare, Our actresses—so gifted and so fair! Our Funny Mas, whose Oxford accant neat Fills all his sentences with wit concrete, All, all were good, and some were of the best: Nor can I pause to tell you of the rest. The operas, oalls, the grand munificence, In past, pluperfect and in present tense. Which makes the history of this pretty place? And first we thank, for he has earned the right. The host whose favor d guests we are to-night. The host whose favor d guests we are to-night. The host whose favor d guests we are to-night. The host whose favor d guests we are to-night. The host whose favor d guests we are to-night. The host whose favor d guests we are to-night. The host is indicated in the stage of the oper. And first we thank, for he has earned the right. The host whose favor d guests we are to-night. The host is kindness, we had not essayed the various solos in which all have played. His kindest deed remains yet to be told. For like his namesake—in the legend old— As he was resting in the busy Strand A nightingale came, builded in ins hand Her little next, and thence most sweatly sends Her music forth to charm the world, and tell Of the good heart which cheristhed her so well. But not slone to him our thanks are due. But also, natient public! unto you? How much you've borne, allas! we ne'er shall know: How much you've borne, allas! we ne'er shall know: How much you've borne, allas! we ne'er shall know: How much you've borne, allas! we ne to sing}. The due to rest, and thence and to sing. Twelve thomsand dollars—true metallic ring? It might be worse! A hw would it had been more To heal those sufferings—which God knows are sore. But we have done our best, and parting lay Our Prima Donna ! here most rightly placed.

But we have done our best, and parting lay Our grateful tribute at your feet, and pray That this our theatre may not pass away: Let it remain—let it forever be The insteful temple of true charity .- N. Y. Times

THE CHOLEBA IN ITALY .- Some interesting official statistics have recently been published respecting the last visit of the cholera in Italy. The disease lasted upwards of eight months Of the population about one-sixth part, or 17 per cent., were more or less attacked; out of lifty-nine provinces, twenty-four were entirely untouched and thirty-five affected. In the entire kingdom, with an estimated population of 21,777,334, 23,577 were attacked, and 12,901 died. Of those attacked, 11,509 were unmarried, and 2219 widows and widowers.

imagined, Belgian Opinion.

The Independance Beige of April 1, commenting on the proposed cession of Russian America to the United States for a pecuniary consideration, thinks it may be regarded on the part o the United States as almost a menace to Eng-It is more difficult to guess the motives of Russia. Perhaps, however, says the Belgian journal, she prefers American to English neighbors, and would like to hinder the latter from coming too close to the vast theatre where the Russian power is developing itself noiselessly and ceaselessly.

Fears in Canada About the United States Going Into the Real Estate Business-Finances of the Provinces.

MONTREAL, April 15.-The English correspon dent of the Minerve says there is great impa-tionce in official circles in England to see the valleys of the Red river and Saskatchewan erected into provinces, for it is feared the Inited States may take a fancy to claim a part of them.

The following is the amount of provincial notes in circulation on the 3d instant:-Payable at Montreal, \$2,268,342; at Toronto, \$980,358, Specie beld at Montreal, \$511,000; at Toronto, \$246,334. Debentures held by the Receiver-Jeneral, \$3,000,000. Discount on United States invoices for the week is twenty-seven per cent.

Post Office Robbery at York, Pa.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Friday morning the Post Office in York, Pa., was entered and robbed. The Pennsy vanian says :--

The heavy iron safe, which weighs from eight hundred to one thousand pounds, contained the pooty sought after. The safe was rolled out of the Post Office, and over the paved yard to the rear end of Mr. Underwood's back building, a distance of at least seventy or eighty feet. Then must have been a band to perform this labori ous task. With the exception of a girl, all o Mr. Underwood's family slept in the front house, and although much noise was necessa rily made, nothing was heard by the family except when the explosion of the safe occurred ome of the inmates were disturbed in their stamber. Adjoining this yard, on the west stands the German Reformed Church, so the burglars had nothing to fear from that direc-tion. A small, round hole, about the size of a ea, was drilled through the safe, when a charge d powder was poured in, and an explosion ed, sufficient to get out such of the contents as the burglars wanted. All the postage stamps, to the value of about one thousand dollars, were taken; and likewise the money, which amounted to about one hundred and fity dollars. A day or two before the robbery, postage stamps to the value of \$1200 were deposited in the Firs National Bank, and these, of coure, were saved The selling of these stolen stamps may possibly result in the detection of the burglars.

The father of the late Earl (says the Pall Mal Gazette), fearing that his son was not likely to live, would fain have cut off the entail for the sake of his numerous family of daughters; but the son, being under age, could not give his consent to the step; and thus a father, with a magnificent estate, has died without being able to make any provision for his daughters. and a brother with a magnificent estate has died without being able to make provision for his sisters. Still, had the father of the late Earl bethought himself of insuring his own life, and the life of his son, the hardships under which the female members of their families are now suffering might have been palliated, if not entirely avoided.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, April 16, 1867.

The Stock Market opened rather dull thi momning, and prices were weak and unsettled Government bonds were firmly held. July 1865, 5-20s sold at 1071 no change; and 10-40s at 98, no change; 1091 was bid for 1862 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; and 1054@105# for June and August 7.30s.

City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 1001.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 49/@493, closing at the latter rate, a slight decline; and Catawissa preferred at 29, a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$; 131 was bid for Camden and Amboy, 30 for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Mine Hill; 324 for North Pennylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for perferred do.: 13 for Catawissa common: 28 for 'hiladelphia and Eric, and 441 for Northern entral

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing, 784 was bid for Second and Fbird; 198 for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 27 for spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; for West Philadelphia; 13] for Hestonville; and

40 for Union. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 1364. 116 was was bid for Third National: 1074 for Fourth National; 103 for Seventh National; 153; for Philadelphia; 56) for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 105 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington: 684 for City; and 444 for Consolidation. In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuylkill Navigation sold largely at 214@22 for common, a decline of 4, and 30@30k for preferred do., a decline of 1. 53 was bid for Lehigh Navigation: 15 for Susquehanna Caual; and 56 for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold-10g A. M., 1344; 11 A. M.

1344; 12 M., 133; 1 P. M., 134]. a decline of 4 on the closing price last evening.

-The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the following editorial on the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, which contains information apparently drawn from official sources, and represents the American view of the management, and as such is interesting in connection with the recent quarrel between the

The management, and as such is interesting in connection with t.e. erecent quartel between the managers here and those in London:--

doing in Barley or Malt, Wulsky-The "contraband" article is selling at \$1 50@1 60 p gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILA DELPHIA. APRIL 16. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING, Ship J. J. Southard, Bishop, Antwerp, L. Westergaar

& Co. Brig J. Bickmore, Graffam, Cardenas, E.A. Souder&Co Brig G. L. Berry, Bradley, Key West, D.S. Stetaon&Co trig G. L. Berry, Bradley, Key West, D.S.Stetson&Co chr Mary, Carll, Bridgeton, S. & W. Welsh, chr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, Indian River, Bacon, Collins & Co.

Collins & Co. Schr G. C. Morris, Artes, Portsmouth, Tyler & Co. Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Boston, W. Hunter & Co. Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Roxbury, L. Audenried

Schr R. G. Whilden, Messicor, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co

schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Boston, Schr Mary Brewer, Pease, Fall River, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Ital, brig Solitario, Salvatore, 58 days from Palermo, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co. Schr F. St. Clair, Edwards, Irelan, 15 days from Clea-fuegos, with sugar to 8, & W. Weish. Schr Reno, Chasse, 17 days from Ponce, P. R., with augar and molasses to John Mason & Co. Schr Mary S. Lunt, Brown, 4 days from Newbury-port, with mdae, to George Kerloot. Schr W. Martin. Noyes, from Dighton, in ballast to Warren, Gregg & Morris. Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, from New Bedford, in ballast to captain.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, 2 days from Indian River, with lumber to Bacon, Collius & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamabip Peruvian, Glover, for Norfolk, went to see 11 P. M. Ikih inst. Ship R. S. Ely, Lombard, hence, at San France experienced a terrific pampero off the river lasting three days, the ship loboring heav' close-reefed topsalis. Eteamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, New Orleans 10th Inst. Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at 1 terday.

Barque Fledora, Smith, hence, Antwern Barque Fledora, Smith, hence, Antwern Barque Pembroke, from London for F was off Plymouth 3ist uit. Barque Brabo, Vander Hayden, from X Philadelphia, which struck on the Score and anchored in the roads leaking, has been she is discharging cargo to take the har she is discharging cargo to take the har she is discharging cargo to take the har she is discharging cargo.

Brig Angenora, White, hence, at M. Brig Ortolan, Ely, for Baltimore, sa Schr Elizabeth Ann, Decoste, hence

Schr Elizabath Ann, Decoste, hence, 30th ult. Schr W. Walton, Reeves, hence, at B Schr W. Walton, Reeves, hence, at B Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, M. Re-and F. N. Perry, Hamilton, for Philas from Providence 13th inst. Schr Lottle Klotz, hence, at Key Wei schr Bowdoin, Randall, for Phila from Fall River 13th inst. Schrs W. Boardman, Bullard, and Thompson, for Philadeiphia, cleared yestarday. Schrs, & E. Corson, Brower, for Philad at Wilmington 12th inst. Schrs T. T. Tasker, Allen, and F. Sh. Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown 6th

Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown sin DOMENTIC PORTS. New York, April 18.- Arrived, steams at were, from Hamburg, Status of the poter, from Galveston Ship Arra, Evans, from London, Ship Arra, Evans, from London, Ship Arra, Evans, from Cardin, Ship Good Hope, Miller, from Nineapore, Barque Galaica, Gerritz, from Mamburs, Karque Galaica, Gerritz, from Mamsulfan, Karque Galaica, Gerritz, from Marsellies, Karque Galaica, Gerritz, from Marsellies, Karque Galaica, Gerritz, from Marsellies, Karque Calaica, Gerritz, from Marsellies, Karque Calaica, Gerritz, from Marsellies, Karque Gentini, Failot, from Sincapore, Karque Calaica, Gerritz, from Marsellies, Karque Calaica, Gerritz, from Marsellies, Karque Calaica, Gerritz, from Sincapore, Karque Calaica, Karque, From Sincapore, Karque Calaica, From Sincapore, Karque Calaica, Karque Calaica, Karque Calaica, From Sincapore, Karque Calaica, Karque C